

The governor of Colorado is now class ed among the light Waites.

The seasonable seasons of the past three weeks have been anomalous in their effects; while they saved the state from the calamity of a drouth, they are the greatest possible calamity to the adamity party.

It is announced that Cleveland is well of his rheumatism and has returned to his angling pastime. The handling of angle-worms, however, it is thought by his close friends, will have no effect upon ais spinal column when congress meets.

Atchison Champion: Stick a pin here, Zansas raised more corn and wheat last year than any other state, her people have more debt paying material and there have been fewer bank failures and less business assignments this year than in any other state. Kansas is solid and all right.

Here is another significant pointer: Within the past week hundreds of drafts toon business men in Kansas City, Mo., have been sent to banks in Kansas for collection. The point in the circumstance is in the fact that eastern people appreciate where the best bases of confitence and stability are to be found.

fine county organized its shattered forces with a view to maintaining a stalwart idea of what the New York bankers adopted on the ground that it robbed in regard to treasury action and legislatheir party of its honor and respect- tion in the approaching session of conability in the estimation of all people gress," we may now consider our finanexcept those hunting local elective cial difficulties at an end. It is sufficient offices. The Democratic conscience for the public to understand that, the mems to be quickening all through the

Columbus, Miss, If the widow of the shoulders, Perhaps they will allow us wretch barbarously lynched at Bardwell to bare our heads and bend our knees succeeds in the damage suit instituted in acknowledgment of this valuable against officials and individuals engaged in the affair it may serve to intimidate the comptroller for assigning the cause this phase of lawlessness which has and for having located the origin of our grown so bold as to cause general alarm. difficulties. It is due, he says, to the Retributive justice is quite a different "operations of speculators in the exthing from the brutal work of mobs treme west and south." No little discusthat view with savagery in its defiance of law and absence of humanity.

Like the balance of us, the Atchison Champion is bound to locate the cause of the trouble that is upon the people of ulation has been going on in St. the country-the country is all right- Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, N. Y., and if it take till autumn to do it. Here is two staggers the esteemed made at it in its Tuesday's issue:

Last November you voted for a change and got it on the 4th of March. How do you like it as far as you have gone?

Denver is undergoing a terrible ordeal just at this time, which is largely augmented by the remarks of their fool governor at the recent silver convention held in Denver. The appeal of the bankers for assistance from New York is met with the reply that judging from the speech of their governor it would be unwarriors will be relegated to the rear.

a half dozen deaths by cars at street maintain elevated tracks and other life miles from New York. protecting safe-guards. Railway fatalities in this country almost equal the carnage of war every year, and very negligence.

The railroads have at last succumbed to the popular demand for lower passenger rates to the world's fair, but not until the falling off in passenger traffic had seriously reduced the current earnings of the roads, making the reduction something of a necessity, a matter of self de fense. It is a very easy thing to say "I told you so" after a thing has been demonstrated, but it is really a matter of surprise that the railroad managers could not see from the beginning that it would be to the interest of the roads to have agreed upon and fixed a reduced rate to the fair. If the reduction now will induce more travel, it would have done so at first, and the roads would have been gainers thereby.

Sam Jone's homely opinions may not go for much outside the contingent that finds fascination in the contemplation of a brimstone hereafter, but he will be credited with having made a probable forecast when he says the Democratic party will "make a spoon or spoil a horn in the next ninety days." If the question could be determined at the poils Brother Jones there would be no doubt as to the result, but in any event it is States have a systematic inspection of incredible that Democratic members of congress in sufficient numbers to "make | \$6,000,000 a year in various branches of a spoon" can be found to set their judgment up against that of the big chief, and the result will be, it is feared, a

son's operation about the middle of now being put in condition, and the tail and cripple the inspection because yield of sugar is expected to exceed that of any previous season. With the abuse. The result will be a fatal injury prospect, almost amounting to a cer- to a great trade. tainty, for the repeal of the bounty-onsugar act of congress, the Fort Scott

APOLOGIES,

Last winter Kansans were apologising for their governor; soon after Oregon became ashamed of the pugnaciousness of its chief executive. A few weeks ago Illinois was humiliated beyond expression, and today Colorado is apologising for the acts and expressions of her gov ernor. Verily the reform wave of '92 wrought wonders, of the sort.

BUY GOLD.

America has it in her power to control the money markets of the world. Our credit is unlimited. We ought to buy gold. We ought to get into our coffers the bulk of the gold of the world. Then the nations of the earth would be at our feet.—Leavenworth Times. The scheme would unquestionably re-

sult as suggested by the times, if it could be worked, but there is the rub. What has the government to buy with? It could issue bonds which would be readily taken, not only in this country but by the capitalists of the world, if the terms of payment-principal and interest were made satisfactory, but that would bring only temporary relief at best, and would result in renewing and augmenting the distress later onwhen pay-day comes. A good many favor such a policy, but the great mass of the people who would have the brunt of the burden to bear are uncompromisingly opposed to it.

### IT IS ALL ARRANGED. Comptroller Eckles having been dined

at the Union League club by the New Last Saturday the Democracy of Sa- York bankers, and having, as the dispatch states, been given "a very good Resolutions against fusion were | would like to have the government do terms having been agreed upon, the matter of detail will all be arranged at the coming session. Very kind indeed Springfield Democrat: There has been on the part of these financial potentates service. A special vote of thanks is due sion has been going on as the cause of existing troubles, in which the Sherman act, free silver and a single standard have each borne a part. The opinion has also prevailed that more or less speceven in the New York stock exchange, but now that all doubts have been removed, we take it that the busted The financial scare gotten up by the Wall street gold gamblers has cost the western people the loss of millions of dollars, but it will not help them to turn silver dollars into pot metal.

The financial scare gotten up by the to the old figures, that the receivers for Reading and the whisky trust will step down and out, and that the hands on the dollars into pot metal. price of wheat will jump with a bound, change will rebound with the speed of lightning to the highest figures of anticalamity rates. Our readers will please all join in the halleujah chorus.

A MATTER OF FIRST INTEREST.

A few years ago the states west of the Mississippi river became interested in a safe to send them money, no matter what security they offered. We hope that at the convention to be held in To
what at the convention to be held in To
make by the government for the Galacter of the Gala peka today repudiators and bloodthirsty made by the government for the Galand since that the meteston harber ter has been allowed to drop. Some-With all of his boasted achievements thing more than deep water is needed to in the way of reforms, Chicago's model turn the vast products of the tributary mayor, Carter Harrison, has not been country to the gulf. Of the 150,000 able to abate the city's greatest and most cars of wheat produced in Kansas costly nuisance in human lives, that of last year not over 5 per cent. the grade crossings. Scarcely a day was shipped via Galveston. A large per passes that does not record from one to cent of the Kansas wheat is as near, in point of distance, to Galveston as it is to crossings, and that despite the action of Chicago, and when at Galveston should the city's legislature in passing ordin- be as near Liverpool, in point of freight, ances requiring the roads to erect and as New York, and yet Chicago is 800

Under a right condition of things Kansas grain should be worth as much at home as it is in Chicago, and it would much of it is the result of criminal be with a fully developed port with adequate shipping facilities. All this cannot be brought about at once but it is an end to which we can work. Our natural market is south and southeast, and not north and northeast, Shipping to New York by rail, or by rail and lake, we have to go through the strongest competitive wheat and learn he is considerable of a statesman, corn sections in this country, and it is "right smart" of a gentleman and a the same as carrying our coals to New

> Unfortunately at present the roads running south and southeast have lines running northeast, and they with their traffic connections at Chicago are compelied to cater to the interests of eastern roads or suffer from discriminations which they pretend to think would injure them more than the benefit they would derive from carrying our products to their natural and nearest market.

> It is only a question of time when this must be changed, but its solution can be brought about much earlier than it will naturally come, by the united action of the localities interested.

Secretary Martin's talk about meat inspection is attracting general attention. within the limit of time fixed by The Philadelphia Press says that all pork producing countries but the United pork products. Germany spends some food inspection. From lack of such inspection European countries began hide it about the twelve years ago a general exclusion of our ment products to our great loss. The Harrison administration reopened Superintendent W. E. Parkinson of this market. The results are not inthe Parkinson sugar works, announces stantly apparent to their full extent, that that institution will begin this sea- although there has been an immediate and gratifying increase in these exports Angust. The cane crop will be larger at a time when other exports are shrinkthan ever before. The machinery is ing. Secretary Morton proposes to curhere and there he finds a micropscopic

The Missouri river, always erratic and sugar people exhibit great confidence in never certain in any particular but the the success and profit of sugar making. one of its mud producing character, is And they are no doubt correct in their doing more damage in the vicinity of estimates and calculations, but this as- Atchison just now and for several weeks surance of success does not justify the past than it has for years. To give an threatened discrimination against the idea of the extent and rapidity of the comparatively young and struggling in- current's erosion upon the banks the before he would be forced in local renti-Champion says the track of the Burling- ment to resign.

ton and Missouri railway was being so closely encroached upon it was moved four hundred feet back from the river and within twenty-four hours it was necessary to move it again. Acres upon acres of valuable farm lands have been eaten away and the work of destruction continues unabated. The Big Muddy is very much of a fraud and imposition, a delusion and snare any way you take it and at all times.

The Choctaw and Santa Fe roads will build a union depot at Oklahoma City. The Citizen says Tologa will soon have jail; and urges the building of a court

Morris Robacker of Guthrle has been appointed chief of police at Osage agency at a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

The seint-annual convention of the Payne county Christian Endeavor union will be held at Paradise July 28, 29 and 30. Rainmaker Jewell brought down the stuff at Duncan, I. T., Sunday. He sprinkled down a territory seventy-live by one hundred miles in extent.

Lige Samples, charged with the murder of Ernest Chevalier at Ingalls a few days ago, was bound over to the district cour without bail by Judge Whiles.

H. E. Downing has been appointed by the governor treasurer of Day county, to hold until his successor is elected and qualified, unless sooner removed for cause. Stillwater Gazette: J. M. Miles had a load of fine watermeions on the street Wednesday. They were raised on his farm near Perkins and were the first on the market this year.

The fight for the office of district attornev of Oklahoma appears to have narrow ed down until it concerns only Tom Mc Mechan and Henry Scott of Oklahoma City and M. J. Kane of Kingfisher. Taloga Citizen: A petitiou is being cir-

culated and will be presented to the county commissioners at their next regular meeting in October for the purpose of calling an election to vote for or against restraining stock running at large. After the Oklahoma editors had finished their sojourn at Ferd Heim's brewery the

manager was heard to inquire if the drouth another negro lynching bee, this time at to take these burdens from our in Oklahoma would affect the crops. The next outing the editors take they will force Roy to go along and not allow him to "put on a sub."

Hoke Smith, in a recent interview states that he has never been west of St. Louis, but will visit the west as soon as he can. He desires especially to visit Oklahoma to make a study of the Indians and their institutions as they are at ho When he gets here, says the State Capital, he will find many of the Indians more enlightened and with more business ability than some white people from Georgia.

State Capital: The Indian sometimes goes at things backwards, but he gets there just the same. Yesterday afternoon two of the red brethren, dressed in their finest array, rode into town on Washing ton avenue, and espying the well at John Patton's corner, stopped and dismounted. Drawing a bucket of water, thep watered banks may resume at once, that the their horses out of the well bucket, drew another bucket and washed their hands and faces in it, and finally drew a third ladies of the neighborhood looked on in disgust and have been busy ever since scrubbing the bucket.

EXCHANGE EPITOMES

Jack's. Red were her cheeks; bronze-red her hair; Red were the roses tangled there; And two red hips half-pouting said; "They all are Jack's—that's why they're red."

-Albert Hardy in Puck.

cars loaded with grain that are now science, indeed anything, and leave out

So Suspicious!! rom the Newton Republican.

Some of the funny men of the Kansas press are winking at each other because Will White has already begun writing lullaby verses.

The pace at which Kansas corn stalks along places it in the lead of the race.-Wichita EAGLE.

And the peaches will pit themselves against the world for beauty and abundance.—Abilene Reflector.

High Aims. From the Topeka Journal. A Wichita, Kan., man who has been doing the Rocky mountains, will now visit the Alps. He is going to distant

Not a Counterfeit Bill.

lands and far climbs.

Bill Higgins is bearing from his friends now, after being roasted for some weeks. No doubt Bill is glad to sound Republican. We conclude now a good many worse fellows than Bill Higgins.

Pertinent, if Impertinent. From the State Journal.

If there wasn't a conspiracy to carry the gold out of the country and produce a scare, why is the gold being brought back now when conditions haven't changed? Did the scare go too far? Did it extend to the people who didn't see who was pulling the strings, and they began to break the banks? The conspirators, whoever they were, found back mighty quick, too,

One Cause of Existing Trouble,

When a man takes his money out of the bank and buries it in the garden, or leg for him, it generally turns out that somebody finds the spot in the garden or the friend takes a sudden notion to em grate. The most absurd thing one can do is to draw money from institutions that are managed by honest men and some one person for security.

Little on His Own Letter.

Attorney General Little, in conversa a State Journal reporter in regard to his recent letter on prohibition, said: "My letter to Rev. Mr. Richards, at Fort Scott, has been misconstrued. In that letter I simply made a statement of the condition of affairs in the cities in the state as they exist, and did not say I favored such a condition. As a matter of fact I regret that the conditions exist I am more than ever convinced that the financial stringency is largely responsible for the condition of affairs.

"Public opinion is so strong in favor of collecting a fine as a license from the saloons that I doubt very much if an assistant attorney general appointed to enforce the prohibitory law in any one of the large cities of the state, with the possible exception of Topeka, would hold

OUR YOUNG READERS.

ITS MANY USES,

He uses it in work and play, In every time and place: A whisk to brush the flies away, A fan to cool his face: A basket, all with flowers a-blow, Or filled with apples red; And when it's out of use, you know, It's handy on his head.

It makes a trap for butterflies When summer days begin;
It's just the very shape and size
To cuddle kittles in:
There's not a finer fishing nee
For everything afloat. And when a shingle's hard to get, It answers for a boat.

To-day, when rang the dinner-bell, He left it in a tree; A robin mother scanned it well— "A coxy house." chirped she. But even while the careful bird Considered this and that,

The owner's cheerful shout was heard: "Where did I leave my hat!"

-Eudora S. Bumstead, in Youth's Companion THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The Three Things Necessary - "Make Ready, Take Aim. Fire."

"Make ready: take aim; fire!" This order when given to an army means business. It is put here for business purposes; for it may convey to any thoughtful young man the very secret of success in life. Let it mean, first, honest preparation for life. "Make ready, by thorough preparation for your life work. Don't be a "Jack of all trades and master of none;" be a master of one. Then, "take aim." An aimless is pre-doomed to failure. You must make up your mind definitely to do something or be something if you would accomplish anything in the

The lamented Prof. Olney, of Ann Arbor, used to tell the story of a Chinaman who stood by the way-side hacking away at a log. He never struck twice in the same spot. A traveler came along, and seeing the uncertain hacking said: "Well, John, and what are you makin?" "Oh, don't know," said John, "maybe God, maybe-may he bedstead!" Just so aimlessly is life often lived that men searcely know the real object of their toil. Many there are so lacking in definite object of purpose that their lives prove little more than even uncertain hacking away. Many a life goes to waste and ruin simply because, like an abandoned and drifting vessel, no guiding pur-

pose directs its course. And while you are taking aim make sure to aim high. It is an old saving that if you aim at the barn door you will never hit the weathercock on the steeple. It simply means that you must aim high if you would hit high. It is true for all real success in life. In any department of life we rarely get more than we expect to get. "According to your faith be it unto you," involves a principle valid everywhere. Expectation is the first step in achieve ment. Confidence is a great element of success, even in a game of ball. It is unlikely that we will either hit or bucket and took a drink therefrom. The catch a ball we are actually expecting to miss. Someone Columbus had practically found America before he left Spain, and so far from being surprised when he saw the western continent he would have been surprised if he had not seen it. A man succeeds according as he expects to succeed, and if he says he shall fail, he will fail. Predicting ultimate failure he simply fulfills his own prophecy. Not expecting success one is self-defeated before he begins; sure candidate for defeat. On the other hand, nothing can stop the progress of one who has faith.

A few years ago a young man in my own home city had kindled in his heart a burning desire for an education. He had faith to believe that he could obtain it in spite of tremendous difficulfies in the way. With less than a hunfired dollars in his pocket, and no certainty as to where another dollar was to come from, he started for a distant college. Four years from that time he graduated, with some of the highest nonors of his class. The reason was, he believed he could succeed, and he iid. How much better than to "hang around town," forever afraid to aspire Unbelief invites failure in any department of life, while the opposite fact is that expectant aim is largely the measare of attainment.

But let us know that even a high, definite aim and purpose in life will not insure success. Impractical dreamers might claim to possess them. But the necessity is implied that the high ideal be pursued with untiring energy. Actual execution is necessary Carry out your purposes with unending persistence. A good beginning plus a good continuance makes a good ending. "Good luck." says Emerson, "is only another name for tenacity of pur-"A purpose overfixed, and then victory or death," is the motto of one of our most successful business men of to-day. Another, a millionaire merchant of New York, puts the highest quality for success under the name of "stick-to-it-iveness." "By diligence and patience the mouse they were playing with fire. Bring "By diligence and patience the mouse back more of that gold, and bring it ate in two the cable; and little strokes fell great oaks," as Poor Richard says in his almanac. Yes, to "fire," and keep on firing, is the way to victory. Get a high, definite aim and purpose in life and then stick to it. It is will force: fixedness of purpose, persistency, gives it to a friend to keep in his boot that enables a man to do or be whatever he sets his mind on doing or being. -Rev. Gerard R. F. Hallock, in Young

THE BROKEN LILY STEM.

house or trust it to A Bud of Promise Destroyed on Account I was leaving the house of a friend one day when she called my attention to a rare species of illy growing at the

end of the porch. "See," she said, "it has a tiny bud nestling down among those blades. You must not fail to come and see it when it opens. There is not another hiv of this kind in the town." I promised to do so, and went my

way. In the course of a fortnight I again met my friend, who exclaimed: be out in the morning. It is the most | the acts of human beings and make it exquisitely tinted flower I ever saw." Accordingly, the next morning I stepped into my neighbor's yard, and hast-

sadly over a broken Hly-stem, on the is capable of being trained so as to what blosses budly colled by its cone; cation is the domestic mg."

tact with the earth during a slight

"Why: how did it happen?" I asked. "Oh." she replied, "there was a weak place in the blossom stem, just here, and the breeze, last night, broke it off, and the lily is spoiled by the rain."

After talking with her for a moment about her lily, I went back to my day's work, thinking: How many human "birds of promise" there are who, as the essayist Emerson terms it, "owe us a new world," so magnificently do they promise; but who, when the hopes of their friends are almost realized, fall, shattered wretches, because they lacked symmetry of characterbecause there was "one weak place in the blossom stem."

There are even men who have risen to places of high rank in life-men whose words are deemed worthy to be repeated from mouth to mouth, to be taught to the college youth in the class, to be sounded from the pulpitto whose personal habits of life facts are known which are seldom men-

Perhaps the fond mother of such a son may say: "Yes, it is too bad, but really it is our boy's only fault." Ah! but it was at the one weak point that the stem of the lily was broken.

Oh, young man, young woman, now rearing that blossom stem of character on the summit of which you hope to unfold a flower of rarest fragrance and tint, lest you should share the fate of my friend's poor crushed lily, I warn you, look well to that weak point .- Ruby E. Spellman, in Young Men's Era.

#### UNDER FALSE PRETENSES. The Story of Olive Chadwick's Year at Col-

Kate Lawson and Olive Chadwick were cousins living in adjoining towns. Their fathers were ordinary farmers who just about made "both ends meet," with not much left over. Consequently when a well-to-do distant relative offered to pay Kate's and Olive's tuition and board through a

well-known women's college, there was great rejoicing in both families. Olive made a great inroad in her father's limited resources to fit herself out in the fashionable attire she deemed indispensable for such a place. Then, it seemed so natural to speak in a familiar suggestive manner of John Wetherbee, her rich cousin. Without saying so outright, or really meaning to do so, she conveyed by countless little ways, the impression that her parents were well-to-do.

When she discovered that her cousin Kate had made no such claborate preparations, and that she was trying to earn her incidental expenses by doing mending and caring for the rooms, etc., of her schoolmates, she expressed her displeasure and shame. Kate then seased to be intimate with her and

never told of their relationship. One vacation May Ellis, a wealthy banker's daughter, invited Olive to spend a week at her beautiful home live thought she must have elegant dresses for such an occasion, and more of her father's hard-earned money was spent. Olive never invited May to visit "After her elegant home, our nouse would seem like a shanty," she thought, bitterly,

Olive soon learned, with much sur orise, that Kate, also, was visiting May. But her surprise knew no bounds when she learned, shortly afterwards, that Kate had actually invited May to her plain country home.

I had such a delightful time," said May afterward. "Mr. and Mrs. Lawson and Kate were not the least bit formal, but took me right in their fam. archy. Louis XIV., after so many vic ily, and let me help them when I wished Then I romped in the fields and went berrying with the children. I neves enjoyed myself more."

When graduation drew near Kate began to look about for a situation to teach. Her teachers knew of her wish, and helped her. Olive would have likee to do the same, but felt too much ashamed, after having allowed her mates and teachers to think she did not need to earn her living.

The school days closed at last, and the two girls were going home together "O Kate," cried Olive, "I am so unhappy! Father is in debt through my extravagance. I have no situation as you have. Carl must wait another year before entering the agricultural college, and if the others knew how I have pro tended to be what I am not they would despise me. No wonder you are so happy, with no bitter, regretful memories of your school life!"-American Agriculturist.

How Rattle-Boxes are Made.

Did you ever hear how rattle-boxes are made? Of what material? And how prepared? The smooth ones, the pretty whity and colored ones which please the babies so, are usually cut from ivory is made by mixing skimmed milk and borax and then compressing the two after a peculiar process known to manufacturers, until it is very hard like real ivory. Great cakes of it are thus formed, and then different articles are out out. Not only rattle-boxes are made from it, but combs, billiard balls the backs of brushes and looking glasses and the mouth-pieces of pipes as well as many, many other ornamen tal things, -N. Y. Ledger.

She had been censured by her mother for some small mischief which she had been engaged in. She sat thinking it over for some time, and finally said in an utterly discouraged tone: "Everything I do is laid to me."-Youth's Com

Extract from an Advertisement "When the baby is through nursing it must be uncorked and put under the tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it must to boiled."-Pack

A Bitter Truth. Ethel-Are marriages really made in

Heaven, Jack? Jack-Not all of them. Some of them are made in haste.-Truth.

we are wrong in ascribing unusual in

Intelligence of the Ape A naturalist recently declared that

"As it is the only animal with hands it does many things by instinct and My lily is almost open; it will surely habit and necessity that resemble seem to us as if it is guided by intel lect. The ape is hardly more intelligent than the dog, if, indeed, he knows ened to the spot where the lily stood, as much. He has a gift for imitation in anticipation of the rare sight I was and a capacity for mischief, and that is to behold. To my astonishment and the most human part of him. But the dismay. I found my friend bending animal that really knows the most, or end of which was a crushed and man- show the most striking results of suc-

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NAPOLEON THE FIRST.

Count Chaptal's Reminiscences of the Great French Soldier.

Chaptal pretends to give us an im partial and accurate portrait of Napoleon; he means to be just, but he is incomplete. The Italian nature of Napoleon was compounded of precision and of imagination; the latter element was not understood by Chaptal. What seemed monstrous to him was the effeet of that imagination which played with facts, fortunes, empires armies, as with the creatures of fancy. A calculating spirit combines very well in the Italian character with an extraordinary contempt for realties and with unreasonable ambition. Even in our present time we can see proof of it. If Chaptal were still alive he would suppose that the house of Savoy, having made a United Italy, having no more to fear from the forestieri, having made Rome its capital, might rest and be thankful. No, it can not be contented; it has entered into the Triple Alliance, and, tormented by its ambition, keeps its old war cry: "Avanti

There was much of that spirit in Napoleon; he had succeeded in organizing France, but he felt that his only hold on Europe was by force. He said to Chaptal several times:

"Five or six families occurs the thrones of Europe and see with pain that a Corsican is come to sit among them. I can maintain myself only by force: I can accustom them to look unon me as their equal only by keeping them down-my empire is gone as soon as I cease to be dreaded. I can allow no one to threaten me without striking him. What would be indifferent to a king or an older race is serious to me. I will maintain myself in this attitude as long as I live, and if my son is not a great captain, if he does not repeat me, he will fall from the throne, as more than one man is necessary to consolidate a montories, would have lost his scepter at the end of his life if he had not received

it from a long line of kings. "At home, my positio parable to that of the old sovereigns. They can live at leisure in their cas tles; nobody contests their legitimate rights, nobody thinks of taking their place, nobody accuses them of ingratitude, because nobody helped to place them on their throne. With me it is quite different; there is no general who does not think that he has the same rights to the throne as myself; there is no influential man who does not think that he paved the way for me on the 18th Brumaire. I am obliged to be very severe with these men. They do not love me, but they fear me,

and that is enough." These words thrown flood of light on many of Napoleon's actions. Nothing has struck me so much in these souvenirs of Chaptal as the account he given of the relations of Napoleon with his

marshals. "Napoleon," says Chaptal, "was always on his guard against the ambition of his generals. \* \* With the exception of two or three who had known him in his youth, and who had maintained a certain freedom with him, they approached him with trembling, and they could not say that they ever had a moment of familiarity with him. He loaded them with money: he gave them estates in the conquered countries, because he wished to create opulent houses in his court. \* \* 1 never caught the emperor enlogizing any general, and I often heard him critiaise them sharply sometimes for their want of talent sometimes for their bad conduct. He often said in speaking of his marshals: These people think themselves necessary, they don't know that I have a hundred division generals who can well replace them." never tolerated the smallest infraction of discipline in his generals. Gen. Gousion St. Cyr once presented himself at his leves at the Tuileries. The emperor asked him calmly: 'General, von come from Naples" 'Yes, sire; I save turned over the command to Gen. Perignon, whom you sent to replace me. You have undoubtedly received the permission of the minister of war?" No. sire: but I had nothing more to do at Naples. 'If in two hours you are not on your way to Naples, before twelve o'clock you will be shot on the pluis of Grenella." Berthier and Doroc, the only generals

who lived on terms of intimacy with him and never left him, were completely submissive, and never thought of discussing with him. Chaptal is interesting on the subject of the relations of Napoleon with the pope. He says that this question was the sore point with the emperor. He could not frighten the pope; he made him a prisoner; his eloquence, his threats, his diplomacy were defeated by the tenacity of a man who was an Italian, like himself, and who well understood the strength of his spiritual force. His quarrel with the pope occupied Napoleon for several years. Napoleon was not devout, but he spoke of religion with respect; he believed that a people can not do without a religion. He often said that the emperor of Russia had this great advantage over him. that he could command the consciences of his subjects. "I," said he, "can not arrive at this height of power; at any rate, I must not eliminate the concience of my subjects. I must give them their full rights in the matter of religion." In speaking thus, he scare dalized many of his high functionaries who, like Chaptal, were unbelievers of the old school of the eighteenth century.-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

-An upholstorer in the French quarter in New York finds it necessary to keep on hand models of parts of the old-fashioned spinning wheel, so many of these primitive household machines are brought to him to be repaired in order that they may be transferred from garret to parlor. The old wheels were made mainly of oak, though the legs are sometimes of maple. One of these, with a brand-new onken distaff, stood in the upholsterer's shop as he talked about the exacting taste of his customers for the antique

-William D. Little, who was the first life-insurance agent in Maine, beginning that business in Portland a half-century ago, when many preachers considered it a sacrilege to insure a man's life, died recently at the age of eighty-six. He and Neal Dow founded the first temperance union in Maine.

-Mrs. Clubbs-"I declare, Henry. you are a perfect brute: You spend all our time at your clubs and theaterparties, and me, who should be your econd-self, you forget entirely." Mr. Clubbs-"Yes, my love; self-forgetfulness is a noble trait; I'm trying to dovelop it."-Brooklyn Life.

## RAILROADS IN THE TROPICS.

It is Hard to Keep the Growing Follage Apropos of the projected Pan-Amer ican railway, it is to be noted that not only is the first cost of rallway construction in tropical countries very heavy, but the annual maintenance of way is expensive to a degree which cannot be appreciated by those who have no experience in this connection.

The Antioquia rallroad in Colombia, says Charles P. Yeatman in the Engineering Magazine, cost in a single year, for repairs of track and bridges, \$2,266 per mile. The Cauca railroad. in the same year, cost \$2,837 per mile. These two roads are in Colombia and are sometimes mentioned either as future feeders of the Pan-American railroad, or parts of its main fine. On the Antioquia road, if the undergrowth were out at the beginning of the rainy season, less than two months' rain was sufficient to form an arch of green trees thirty feet high leaning over the track so as to shade it completely.

The constant change from dryness in the day to soaking moisture at night, even in the dry season, would soon ruin the best of timber, but nature fur nishes a still quicker means of getting rid of it, in the shape of an ant or wood-louse, which is careful not to mar the outside of his domicile, but will patiently honeycomb the inside until what looks like a solid 12x19 stick is but a shell from % to % inch thick, filled with dust and anta. The native timber suffered so much from the inroads of these pests that, upon hearing that yellow pine was used in Penarea to avoid them. a trial of it was made on the Antioquis road. Georgia pine had to be shipped by way of New York, at a cost of nearly \$100 per 1,000 feet, board measure, when put in place. When I left there the first of my yel low pine trestle was being replaced. It had been built less than four years.

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